Acres Burned-Seven Biggest Seasons

2017 - 1,551,275

2012 - 1,497,972

2005 - 1,201,117

2007 - 1,135,199

2000 - 1,037,920

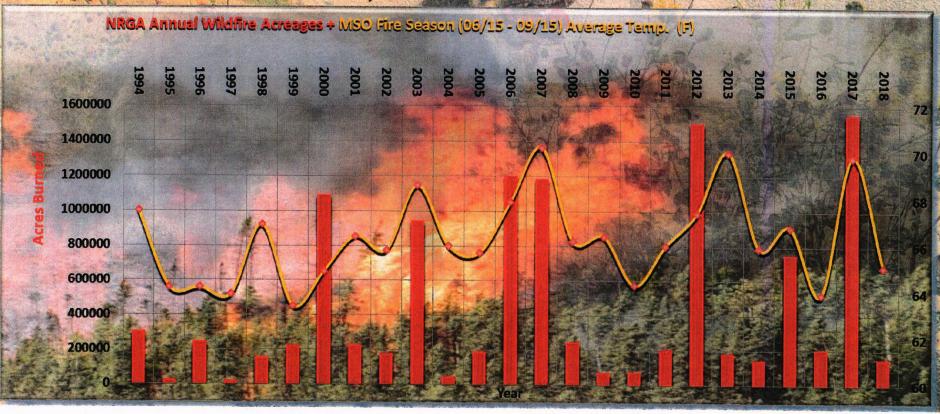
3003 - 942,022

2015 - 745,947

WATER POLICY INTERIM COMMITTEE 2019-20

June 10, 2019

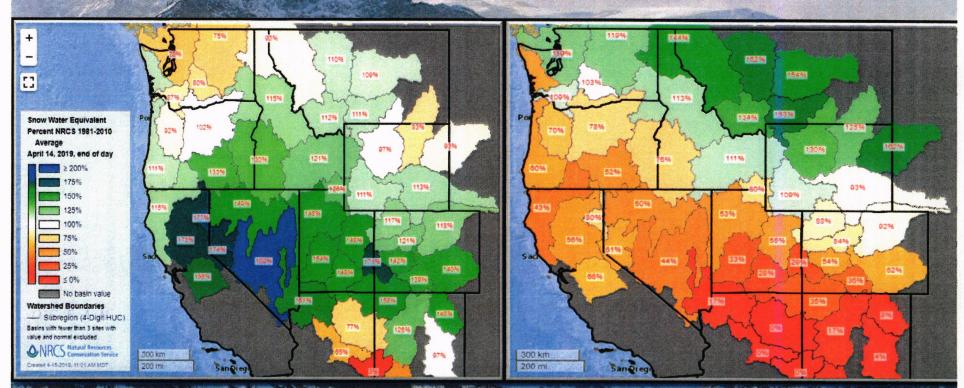
Exhibit 13



Seasonal Trends – Water Year Snowpack

NRCS SNOTEL BASIN-AVERAGE SWE

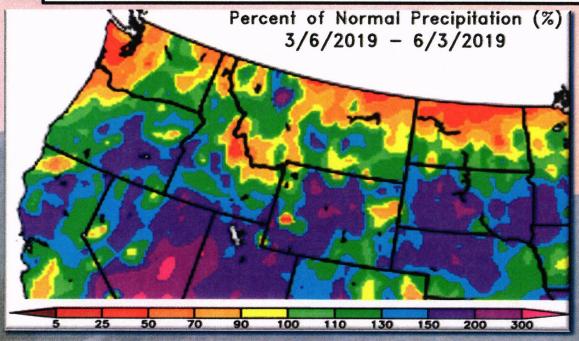
El Nino-Like Pattern: Below average North Idaho (and PacNV)
Reversal of pattern from last winter



April 2019

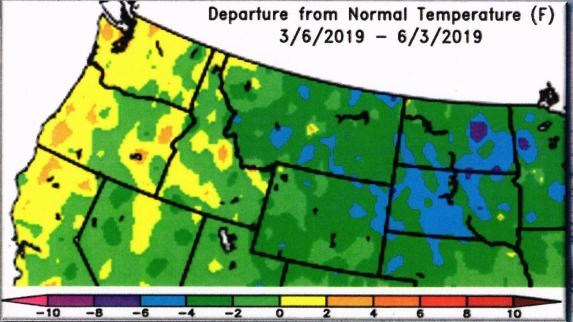
April 2018

90-Day Trends



DRY: North ID, N-Central/NE MT and Northern ND

WET: W-Central MT, Along Continental Divide, and S-Central/SE MT, Southern Third ND



Near-Average Temps. North ID and Western MT.

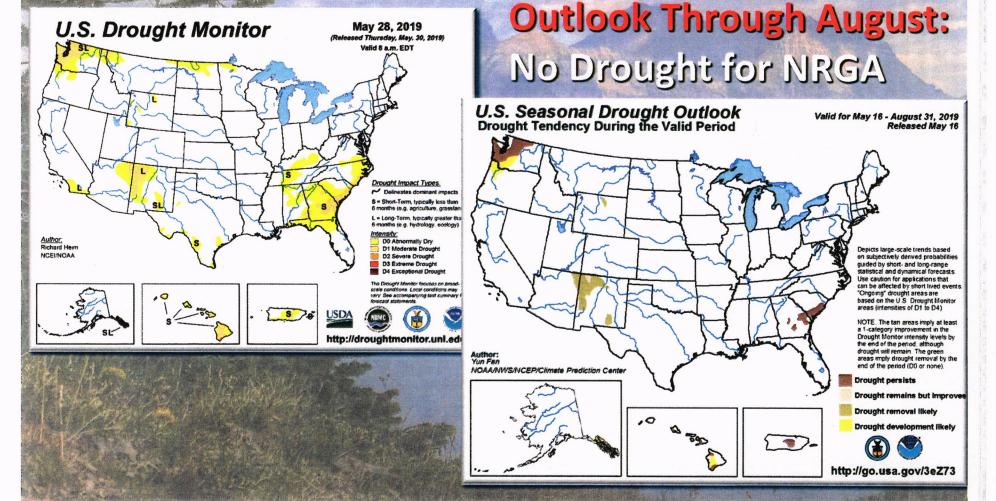
Colder than Average East of The Continental Divide in MIT and all of North Dakota.

Drought Status, Outlook:

Current Status:

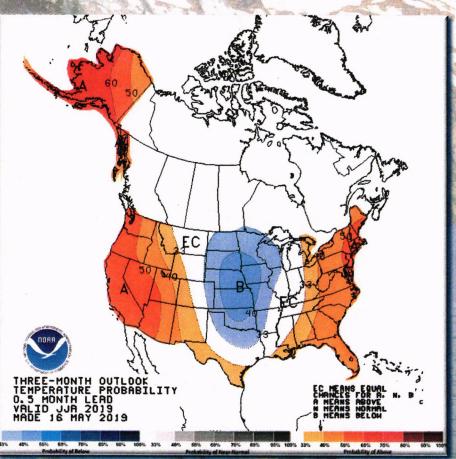
Moderate Drought

North ID and NW MIT (PSAs 01/02)

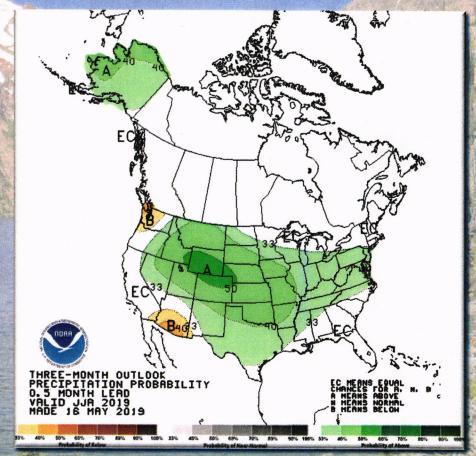


NOAA/NWS Climate Prediction Center Temperature and Precipitation Anomaly Outlooks

June, July and August

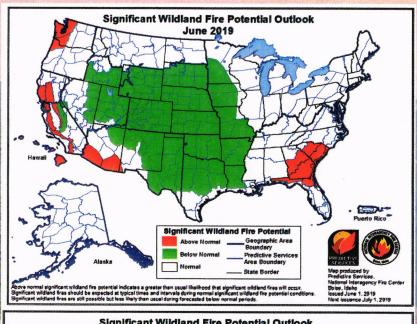


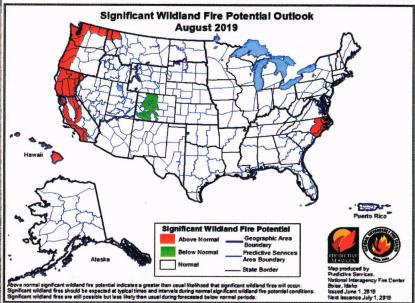
Above Average Temps Western US.
Including North ID/Western MT

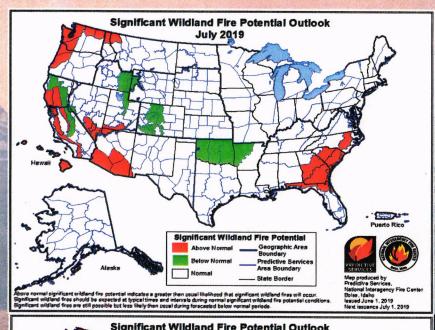


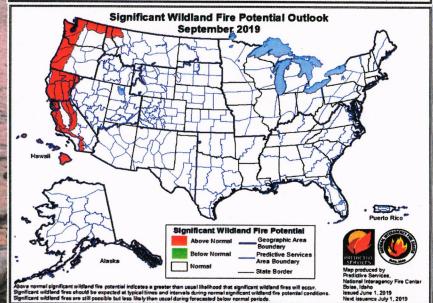
Moister than Average Probability Focused
On most of Montana/Western ND

June: Normal all PSAs (green-up) July/August/September: Increasing to and remaining Above Normal in Far North ID/NW MT (PSAs 01/02), Normal elsewhere







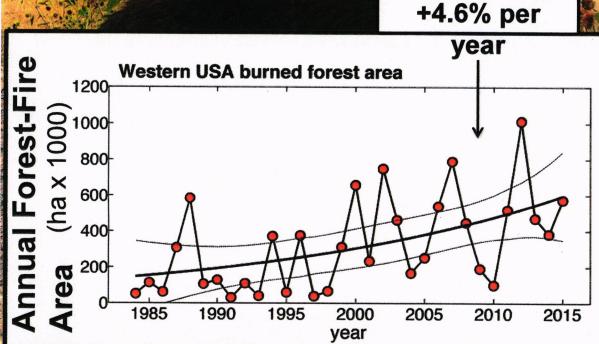


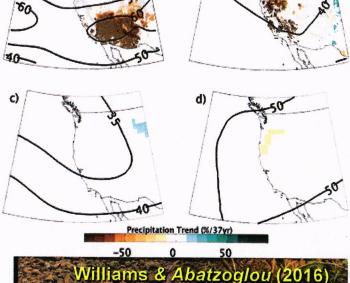
Overall Increase in Wildland Fi Western U.S., Fire Seasons 78 Day on Average Since 1970

NRGA Trand Matches This

"Anthropogenic climate change accounted for ~55% of observed increases in fuel aridity from 1979 to 2015 across western US forests, highlighting both anthropogenic climate change and natural climate variability as important contributions to increased wildfire potential in recent decades."

Trend in Spring/Summer Jet Stream. Weaker Low Pressure Troughs/Stronger Ridging.





Current Climate Change Reports